THE

Numb. 474.

# VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

*Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.*

From Thurſday Auguſt 22, to Thurſday Auguſt 29, 1745.

From the DAILY [illegible]ETTEER, *May* 9, 1745.

*Extract of a private Letter from* Cologn, *dated May* 4, 1745.

[illegible] the utmoſt Joy I can acquaint you, that [illegible] raiſed by French Councils and Money, [illegible] Princes of the Empire now be[illegible]gin to diſperſe. Our Elector, [illegible] long Time ſaw through the Deſigns of the French; yet, tho' his Penetration was ſerviceable to himſelf, he was not able to convince the reſt of the Princes of Germany; for if his Advice had prevailed, he would have ſaved this unhappy Country from the Deva[illegible]ſtations which it has for ſome Years ſuffered. The Miſeries the Empire hath felt, have at laſt convinced its Princes; and they are all at the Bottom united, to retaliate upon the French their Perfidy. *To deceive the Deceiver is no Deceit*; and the Elector of Bavaria is greatly to be praiſed for deſtroying the French Troops who ravaged his Country, and, in ſome Meaſure, enſlaved his Perſon: Nothing but his prudent diſguiſing of his Treating with the Houſe of Auſtria, could have ſecured him from being made Priſoner by the French. He, with the greateſt Addreſs, avoided that Blow; nor did the French ſuſpect the leaſt of his Deſigns, or believe there was the ſmalleſt Probability of a Reconciliation, 'til the Auſtrian Troops were in ſuch Forwardneſs, as to ſecure both his Perſon and Dominions from his pretended French Allies, and their infatuated German Confederates. Now every Body in Publick tells his Sentiments, and the common Subject of Converſation here, is unravelling the Myſtery of the French Politicks; by which, ſince the Death of the Emperor Charles VI, they have been deſtroying the Great Germanick Body; that Body, which has been the Bulwark of Europe againſt the Turks; the Defenders of Freedom againſt the Arts of Tyrants, and the Force of France. Lewis the XIVth was diſappointed in his Deſign of univerſal Monarchy, by the great Efforts of the Germanick Body. The Engliſh Army joining the Germans on the Bloody Day of Hockſtedt, deſtroy'd that Veteran Army of the French which threatned Europe with Slavery. He had already Poſſeſſion of the Spaniſh Monarchy, and Italy and Flanders were ſubject to him. The Germany being upheld by the Victory of Hockſtedt, and ſupported by the Maritime Powers, brought France to the laſt Extremity; out of which ſhe was reſcued by the unfortunate Treaty of Utrecht. The French ſtill reſolving to purſue their favourite Scheme of Univerſal Monarchy, took the Opportunity of the Election of Poland, to ſet up King Staniſlaus, to draw thereby the Auſtrian Troops toward that Frontier; whilſt practiſing upon the Ambition of the Court of Spain, and the Queen's Deſire to advance the Princes her own Children to Crowns, they gained that Power to act contrary to the natural Intereſt of Spain. They alſo prevailed over the King of Sardinia to come into this Scheme. To move this diſcerning Prince, they availed themſelves of his ancient Hatred and Fear of the Houſe of Auſtria, who had not complied with the Promiſes made for granting him ſome Poſſeſſions in Lombardy. This, together with Hopes of great Acquiſitions, and the Imaginations that another Monarchy in Italy, and an Independent Prince upon the Throne of Naples, might make a new Ballance againſt the Houſe of Auſtria, had too fatal an Effect. Thus the Kings of Sardinia and Spain, miſled by their particular Intereſts, againſt the great, general, and immutable Intereſt of their States, joined in driving the Houſe of Auſtria out of Italy, France ſeizes Lorrain, makes a Peace, and ſacrifices to that Acquiſition the King's own Father-in-Law, and all his Friends in Poland. At the ſame Time they abandon'd the King of Sardinia, they ſtirr'd up the Turks againſt Germany, and pretending all of a ſudden, to a pacifick Diſpoſition, lulled Europe aſleep, whilſt they were ſettling their new Acquiſition of Lorrain. When that was done, and they were ready for a ſecond Enterprize, the Emperor Charles the VIth died, juſt at the Time the Councils of France could have wiſh'd his Demiſe. It was then their greateſt Point to deſtroy Germany, but Things were not yet ripe for their openly declaring themſelves; Europe was not weak enough to ſubmit to their Yoke, therefore they wiſely reſolved to deſtroy Germany by German Arms; to divide the Germanick Body, and raiſe up one Prince againſt another; that the Maritime Powers, and the reſt of Europe, might not apprehend that the War was any other than a Difference amongſt German Princes, and might therefore be engaged not to intereſt themſelves in an expenſive Land War, in which they ſeemed to be but remotely concerned. The French upon this Occaſion, exerted the moſt artful Engine of the old Roman Politicks; the Syſtem by which Rome became Miſtreſs of Italy, and Empreſs of the World. They played off the private Paſſions of the Kings, the Miniſters, and Favourites of the Courts of Europe, againſt each State's *real Intereſt*, and the *general Intereſt of all*. They hoped to deſtroy the greateſt Power ſingly, whilſt the reſt ſhould be amuſed, and drawn to ſit ſtill, and not help; and then it would be eaſy to ſwallow them up One by One. Towards deſtroying that Power, *they took the Pretence of aſſiſting their Allies*, to prevent giving the World univerſal Umbrage; and tho' Principals in the War, they aſſumed *the ſpecious Name of Auxiliaries*.

The French thus reſolved to take Advantage of the Death of the Emperor Charles the VIth, laid down an univerſal Syſtem for deſtroying the Houſe of Auſtria (their great Antagoniſt) and diſſolving the Germanick Body. They extended their Deſigns thro' all the Courts of Europe, and, I may ſay, Aſia and America was not forgot in their Conſideration. The Scheme was ſo vaſt, it was not ſuſpected nor comprehended, 'til the Execution of Part made it ſenſibly felt in Germany. It is to be hoped this great Syſtem will fall by its own Immenſity; as Engines of too mighty a Size are deſtroyed by their own Bulk: Doubtleſs it will be amuſing to you to hear what is generally ſaid upon this important Subject here. They ſay that France firſt gained Spain, by accommodating themſelves to the Queen's Intereſt; the ruling Paſſion of that Court being to acquire Dominions for the younger Branches in Italy; therefore *they were to ſecure the Help of Spain againſt the Intereſt of Spain*. They attempted to gain the King of Sardinia, but he being grown older and wiſer, was not to be deluded by an Offer of the Milaneſe; however they occupied his Forces by the Spaniards, nor did they neglect the Aſſiſtance, even of the little Duke of Modena and the State of Genoa. They attempted to lull the Engliſh, as they had done, for Twenty Years paſt; but the Alteration of the Pacifick Miniſtry, by an inward Convulſion unforeſeen by them, prevented the Effect of that Part of their Syſtem. Holland was too conſiderable to be omitted in their Plan; they therefore addreſs'd themſelves to the Rulers; attempted to ſtir up their Jealouſy of the Prince of Orange, and the Power of a Stadtholder, which muſt be the Conſequence of a Land War. The whole Art of their Politicks there, was to gain the People in Power, and prevail with them to follow Pacifick Meaſures, and to lull them into a ſoft State of Indolence. *They ſtirr'd up their ancient Friends the Swedes* to raiſe up Jealouſies in Denmark, which would keep the Danes at leaſt at Home; but they found the Face of the North much changed, they could not bring down the Swedes into the Empire, as Cardinal Richlieu had done Guſtavus Adolphus. Sweden took its Meaſures from Ruſſia; for having, at the French Inſtigation, attempted an unfortunate War againſt her, they were, by the Loſſes ſuſtained therein, fallen entirely under the Influence of Muſcovy. France then thought to gain the Ruſſians; but the Czarina being too wiſe to aſſiſt in the Deſtruction of her own Empire, by giving France the Dominion over the reſt of Europe, they reſolved to remove the Perſon of the Empreſs; and the Marquis de la Chetardie is ſaid to have been diſcovered tampering in a moſt Black Deſign againſt that Wiſe and Generous Empreſs. The French ſtrove alſo to provoke the Turks to invade Hungary; and, perhaps, they might have complied, but that they were luckily engaged in another War, againſt a Power too mighty for them.

Having formed their Syſtem with reſpect to all the ſurrounding Powers, they made their greateſt Efforts in Germany, and gained the Houſe of Bavaria with the plauſible Hope of an Imperial Diadem and Part of the Succeſſion of the Houſe of Auſtria. The Saxons, with another Part of that Succeſſion. The Pruſſians, by ſtirring up ancient Claims upon Silefia. The leſſer Princes of Germany, with the Hopes of retrieving their Dominions, which the Houſe of Auſtria had gathered in a Succeſſion of Ages from them. They availed themſelves of the Hatred the Proteſtants juſtly bore to that Family. They engaged Marſhal Seckendorff, in the Name of the Duke of Bavaria, whom they ſet up for Emperor. They thought the Marſhal's private Wrongs would blind his Eyes, by the Hatred of the Houſe of Auſtria, ſo as not to ſee the Deſigns of the Houſe of Bourbon. His Character, and the Affections of the Proteſtants to him, gave a Plauſibility to their Undertakings, and a Facility towards engaging the Heſſians, Palatines, and other Troops, for Pay. After they had by their Artifices wrought on theſe Allies to come to a Rupture with the Houſe of Auſtria, they were called in as Auxiliaries by thoſe whom they had thus inſtigated. They ſet on German againſt German; preſerving their own Troops, in Hope, that when both Parties were weaken'd by continual War, they might ſwallow up the Whole.----There can be no ſtronger Evidence of this, than the Behaviour of the French to the King of Pruſſia. This Monarch the French reſolved to engage in leſſening the Houſe of Auſtria; not only for the Deſtruction of that Houſe, but alſo to weaken Him; for they well knew, that if the Houſe of Auſtria was deſtroyed, and that the Houſe of Brandenburg, the Saxons, and Northern Germans, were preſerved in full Strength and Power, they might impede their favourite View of Univerſal Monarchy. Every one remembers the Treatment given him by the French Army in Sileſia; whilſt they ſaved themſelves, he was left to ſtand the Brunt; and his Troops ſacrificed to the Fury of the Auſtrians, to give Safety to the French. In every Action it was the Bavarians, the Heſſians, the Palatines, and the German Mercenaries, that were poſted to blunt the Edges of the Hungarian Swords, whilſt the French Troops were preſerved as mild and ſafe Spectators of the Combat. The Saxons were by theſe Means alſo to have been drawn into the Schemes of the French; but that Court ſoon ſaw the Dangers of France, and ſeparated from them; and we all hope, that ſo great and wiſe a Prince as his Pruſſian Majeſty, doth not neglect taking proper Meaſures for ſaving himſelf and indemnifying his Subjects, for the Blood they have loſt by the Perfidy of that treacherous Court.

The polite Converſation here now turns upon this Subject; the very Ladies declaim againſt the Politicks of France, and wonder how the World could be ſo abſurd as to be deceived by them. Every Company repeats, *How the French have abandon'd and deſtroy'd every Prince whom they could prevail on to accept of their Support*. King Staniſlaus, and James II, of England, are not only mention'd, but the Story of James the Vth of Scotland, the Dukes of Burgundy and Brittany, are often recited; who were firſt ſtirred up, and then abandoned by France. Nor is the famous Treatment of the De Witts forgotten; who ſo faithfully ſerved Lewis XIVth, that they ſo farmed their Country to that Degree, relying upon his Promiſes, that he almoſt overran it in one Campaign, in the Year 1672; and by that precipitate Conqueſt, *incenſed them to their ruined Countrymen*. But nothing is ſo much expatiated upon, as the barbarous Uſage the Court of France gave to his laſt Embaſſador

per[illegible]

*Dresden, May* 29. *N. S.* On the 22d Inſtant Col. Frankin, Aid du Camp to the Queen of Hungary, went with the Vanguard of the Corps under General Nadaſti, to diſlodge the Pruſſians at Reich-Hennerſdorff, and purſued them to Landſhut, where they were ſo ſtrongly reinforced, that General Nadaſti, who followed, thought it prudent to retreat. The Auſtrians loſt here about 200 Men, including the Wounded; and the Pruſſians about the ſame Number. Prince Charles was on the 23d at Jaromits, and intended to be at Koſtelitz on the 26th. The Duke of Weiſſenfeldts went the ſame Day (the 23d) to Trautenau, where the Saxons were the 25th.

*Bonne, June* 6. The Army of the Allies, after having encamped ſeveral Days on the Right Side of the Rhine, over-againſt this City, began its March in the Night between the 4th and 5th towards Segen, from whence it will advance towards the Frontiers of Heſſe; at the ſame Time Count Traun will arrive there with the Army of the Grand Duke. It is generally conceived here, that the Junction of the two Armies will be made on the 12th; that of Duke Aremberg arrived on the 5th at Gutzeit; will march this Day to Ober Elven; and will march from thence To-morrow to Weiden.

We learn by private Letters from Francfort, that an Offer has been made to Prince William of Heſſe, that the Grand Duke of Tuſcany ſhall perform all that was promiſed to the Landgrave by the late Emperor Charles the VIIth, in caſe his Royal Highneſs is choſen King of the Romans, and the Heſſian Troops enter into the Service of the Allies.

They write from Munich, that the Elector of Bavaria is ſoon to be married to a Princeſs of Saxony. And we are now told from ſeveral Parts in Germany, that in the Action which happened the 4th in Silcſia there were only 28,000 Auſtrians and 16,000 Saxons: That the Pruſſians were 70,000, and intrenched.

Letters from the Hague, of the 31ſt of May O. S. ſay, Count Podewils received this Morning a Courier from the King of Pruſſia his Maſter, with the News, that his Pruſſian Majeſty having attacked, on the 24th Inſtant the Combined Army of Auſtrians and Saxons near Friedberg, gained a complete Victory over them: That the Allies left on the Field of Battle between 3 and 4000 Men, killed and wounded; that the Pruſſians took above 5000 Priſoners, among whom are 5 or 6 Generals, and 30 Officers of Diſtinction; that they took 40 Cannon, 10 Standards, 66 Colours, 8 Pair of Kettle Drums; that the Loſs of the Pruſſians, killed and wounded, amounts to 1200 Men; that they loſt no General beſides the Count de Truſches; and that when the Courier came away, they were in Purſuit of the Combined Army. C. Podewils went immediately to communicate this News to the Preſident of the Aſſembly of the States General, and delivered to the Members and Deputies, as likewiſe to the foreign Miniſters, an Extract of his Diſpatches, which contains no other Particulars of this Battle than what is mentioned above. —— The Hague Letter adds, This News, which does not make leſs Impreſſion here than the Battle of Fontenoy did, has greatly ſurprized every Body; for we were generally perſuaded that the Auſtrian and Saxon Troops were much ſuperior in Number and Goodneſs to thoſe of the King of Pruſſia. We are vaſtly impatient to hear the Particulars of this Affair, and what may have been the Occaſion of ſuch a Defeat, which quite overthrows the intended Partition of Silcſia, and bids fair for ſetting the Grand Duke of Tuſcany at as great a Diſtance as ever from the Imperial Throne, beſides ſome bad Conſequences that may attend it. It is not to be doubted but they are ſorry at ſome Courts, for having rejected the Overtures and Propoſitions which the King of Pruſſia made there for a ſeparate Accommodation, which might have been then obtained upon very advantageous Conditions: At leaſt the Court of Vienna would have had 100,000 Men the leſs to deal with, and might have employed to very good Purpoſe, the numerous Armies ſhe has on Foot againſt France, and againſt the Infant Don Philip, whoſe Settlement, in Italy, it is now greatly feared, ſhe will not be able to obſtruct.

*From the Camp of the Allies at Leſſines, June* 6.

We have heard very diſtinctly here all that paſſed at Tournay ſince the Attack of the Citadel. The three firſt Days after the Truce by the Capitulation expired, the Fire from the Camp, and the Fire from the Place was prodigiouſly loud, and almoſt without Intermiſſion. On the 4th we heard nothing; and this Silence continued all the next Morning, for what Reaſon we cannot ſay. On a ſudden the firing began again, and continued with unrelenting Fury all the Night, but towards Morning we heard a prodigious Noiſe; from whence we gueſs the Beſieged ſprung a Mine; which, however, did not ſilence the Batteries, which we have heard playing ever ſince. We obſerve ſome Diſpoſitions in our Army, which ſeem to ſpeak a Reſolution in our Generals to attempt, a ſecond Time, the Relief of the Place. If this be really their Deſign, we ſhall not be long in doubt about it. It ſeems the French are extremely curious to know what paſſes here; for there is ſcarce a Day that we do not diſcover, and hang up, ſome of their Spies; and which is ſtranger ſtill, there are amongſt them not only Officers, but Men of good Families. No longer ago than Yeſterday one in the Diſguiſe of a Peaſant ſuffered in this Manner; but was allowed, at his own Requeſt, to die with a Crape over his Face, that he might not be known. The Army is in very high Spirits, and wiſh for nothing ſo much as to be led to Action.

*Dresden, June* 7. *N. S.* Laſt Night the King's Aid de Camp Count de Noſtitz, arrived here from the Army in Silcſia, with Account, That there had been an Action the 4th, at Two in the Morning, between the Pruſſians and the Allied Army near Strigau, which had turned out to the Diſadvantage of the latter. The Ground which they fought would not permit the whole Allied Army to engage. The Right Wing under Prince Charles could not come up to aſſiſt the Left, againſt which the King of Pruſſia turned his whole Force, ſo that this laſt not being able to ſtand their Ground, the whole Army ſucceſſively was obliged to retire into the Defiles on the Side of Reichenau, which was performed in good Order. We had a great many Generals and other Officers, eſpecially of Horſe, killed and wounded. The Artillery was not come up. Some of the Field Pieces which the Regiment carried along with them, we were oblig'd to leave, on Account of a Ditch which was in the Road. The Foot behaved well, but was obliged to give Way to the ſuperior Force of the Enemy. The greateſt Part of the Wounded were brought off; and, at the Departure of the Count de Noſtitz, the whole Army was got together at Landſhut, where they were in ſuch a Poſition, as not to have any Thing to fear from the Enemy, and to be eaſily ſupplied with every Thing neceſſary out of Bohemia.

*Berlin, June* 8. Yeſterday before Eight in the Morning, M. de Wartenberg, one of the King's Adjutants, arrived here, with 16 Poſtilions before him. He brought the two Queens the following accurate and diſtinct Account of the compleat Victory gained by his Majeſty in Perſon over the Combined Armies of Prince Charles of Lorrain and the Duke de Saxe Weiſſenfels, after a bloody Engagement, in which Abundance of Men have been loſt on both Sides.

*The Auſtrian Army, after having been joined by the Saxon Troops, became augmented to near* 80,000 *Men, and had formed a Deſign of penetrating into Silcſia, by the Paſſes thro' the Mountains on the Side of Frieſland and Landſhut. They began to march thro' thoſe Paſſes on the* 2d *or* 3d *of this Month; and the great Point they had in View of this Diſpoſition, was to cut off the King's Communication with the reſt of the Lower Silcſia, and even with Glogaw, and conſequently with Brandenbourg.*

*To prevent this Scheme from taking Effect, the King marched on the* 3d *to meet the Enemy. The next Day, by Three in the Morning, the two Armies were in Sight, the Auſtrians forming the Right, and the Saxons being on the Left of the Allied Army.*

*It was about Four when the Engagement was begun by our Vanguard, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Dumaulin, and Major-General Winterfield. Our Right Wing made ſo warm and briſk a Fire on the Saxons, that they were the firſt in giving Way; and their Cavalry falling into Diſorder, were at laſt obliged to break.*

*The Engagement was very long and very obſtinate between our Left Wing and in the Centre, with the Auſtrians and Hungarians who engaged them; the latter was ſeveral Times broke, but they rallied and returned to their Charge. The Fire of the ſmall Arms, accompanied by that of the Field Artillery, was extremely warm, and well ſerved on one Side, as well as the other.*

*After half an Hour after Ten, when the Battle had laſted ſomewhat more than five Hours, ſeveral Corps of the Enemy that had been moſt expoſed to the dreadful Fire of our Infantry and Field Pieces, began to give Way. Our Grenadiers improved this Opportunity, and by a vigorous Puſh, threw them into Confuſion. The Enemy being routed, were obliged to abandon the Plain, and to retire as well as they could thro' the Defiles by which they had entered it.*

*We purſued them in their Retreat about an Hour and a half; did not quit our Purſuit 'til all the flat Country was cleared, and they were got entirely back into the Mountains; where it was not judged expedient to follow them. The Advantage our Troops have gained, is of the utmoſt Conſequence. The King, who commanded his Army in Perſon, and who directed all its Motions, was himſelf expoſed to the warmeſt Fire; as were likewiſe his Brethren, the Prince Royal of Pruſſia, and Prince Henry; but his Majeſty and their Royal Highneſſes are in perfect Health.*

The

*The Number of the Killed and Wounded left by the Auſtrians and Saxons on the Field of Battle cannot fall ſhort of* 4000. *It does not appear that we have loſt on our Side above* 1200. *As to the Priſoners we have made, they amount to above* 5000; *including ſix Generals, and thirty Officers of Diſtinction. We have taken at leaſt ſixty Pair of Colours, ten Standards, and eight Pair of Kettle Drums. We have likewiſe taken forty Pieces of Field Artillery. The Auſtrians and Saxons have been both obliged to leave a great Part of their Baggage, Equipage, and Ammunition Waggons behind them.*

*The King is extremely concerned for the Loſs of Lieutenant-General Count de Truches-Waldbourg, who was killed by a Cannon Ball at the Beginning of the Engagement. The Colonels Maſſow and Schwerin are dangerouſly wounded; as are the Lieutenant-Colonels Bodenbrock and Kalhbutz. Lieutenant-Colonel Bertikow is among the Number of the Dead, with ſome other worthy Officers.*

Yeſterday another Adjutant of the King's brought us a Liſt of the Generals wounded, made Priſoners, and killed. On the Side of the Auſtrians there are, General Baron de Berlichingen, Priſoner, and dangerouſly wounded; General Baron Thungen, Priſoner, and ſince dead of his Wounds; Lieutenant Field-Marſhal Count Francis de St. Ignon, Priſoner, and wounded; Major-General Forgatſch, Priſoner; Major-General Hohenhauſen, killed. Of the Saxons there are Major-General Boſtenboſtel, killed; Major-General Schlichtinge, Priſoner. Beſides theſe Generals, there are Abundance of Colonels and other high Officers, Auſtrians and Saxons, killed, wounded or taken Priſoners, to the Number of fourſcore. This Day Te Deum was ſung here with the uſual Ceremony.

*LONDON, June* 4.

Advices from the Camp of the Allies near Leſſines, the Army is again about 50,000 ſtrong, by the Arrival of the Reinforcements from England and Holland; and they talk of ſoon paſſing the Scheld near Oudenarde, and attempted the Relief of the Citadel of Tournay, againſt which the French made a terrible Fire with 200 Pieces of Cannon, and 35 Mortars, which the Beſieged anſwered very ſmartly.

We very ſoon expect to hear of bloody Work that will be made upon the French.

Their High Mightineſſes have given Liberty to Prince Valdeck for his engaging in their Service a Body of Huſſars and other light Troops, as being abſolutely neceſſary to oppoſe thoſe which the French have in the Field.

And 'tis ſaid the Earl of Harrington is to go to divers Courts in Germany, to enter into Treaties, for taking 25,000 Troops more into Britiſh Pay.

*Extract of a Letter from Hanover, dated June* 1. *N. S.*

'His Majeſty was let Blood the 30th of laſt Month, by way 'of Precaution, and is now in as good Health as can be wiſhed. 'The King applies himſelf very aſſiduouſly, with his Miniſters, 'to the Affairs that have obliged him to come over. His Ma'jeſty propoſes to change the Face of Affairs in Germany, not 'only by Negociations, but alſo by the moſt vigorous Meaſures 'in the Field: To which End His Majeſty may poſſibly go 'and put himſelf at the Head of the Army of the Allies on 'the Lower Rhine, after it is join'd by the Veldt-Marſhal 'Count Traun. Baron Schmiedberg is arrived from the Elec'tor of Mentz, charged with a Commiſſion relating to the 'Dyet of Election.'

There are private Letters from the Hague, which mention the brave General Dort, who ſo gallantly defended the City of Tournay, is dead of an Apoplexy, occaſioned by exceſſive Fatigue.

We hear that the Court Martial for the Trial of the Admirals Matthews and Leſtock, &c. will be held at Spithead on Thurſday the 20th Inſtant.

It is ſaid a ſtrong Squadron of Men of War will ſoon ſail to Jamaica, at the Requeſt of the Merchants of this City, trading there, to protect that Iſland, being apprehenſive of the French having a Deſign upon that Place. And this Day a Memorial was preſented to the Admiralty for that Purpoſe.

The 8000 Walloon Troops, that are raiſing for the Service of his Britannick Majeſty, are in a Manner complete; ſo that they are to be immediately formed into Battalions, and marched to the Army of the Allies.

The Fox Privateer has carried into Plymouth a Ruſſian Ship from Riga with Stores bound for France.

'Tis talked, but we hope without Truth, that the Portland Man of War is taken off Liſbon, and that the Falkland Man of War, who was convoying the Trade for Ireland, is alſo taken; They alſo talk, that the Mediator Sloop of War, which was ſent from Portſmouth with Diſpatches for Cape Breton, is taken going thro' the Needles.

The Portland Man of War, reported to be taken off Liſbon, is arrived at Portſmouth from Holland the 5th Inſtant.

General Ingoldſby, in his Apology in this Days Paper, ſays, 'That after his firſt Orders to march and attack the Cannon of 'the Enemy in the Wood, he received ſecond freſh Orders 'from his Royal Highneſs the Duke, to form in the Left of 'the Hollow Way, and to keep in a direct Line with the Left 'of the Army.'

There is Advice from Paris, by the Way of Holland, that the Fleet of Ships bound for the Eaſt-Indies from Port Orient, that ſailed from thence, in a few Days after met with a violent Storm; in which they receiv'd ſuch conſiderable Damage, that they are put back into the ſame Port, and 'tis thought they will not be able to proceed on their intended Voyages this Year.

All the Engliſh, Dutch and Auſtrian Reinforcements for the Army, make 21,000 Men, ſo that there is no Doubt that his Royal Highneſs's Army will be ſoon in a Condition to revenge the Diſaſter of Fontenoy.

*Dover, June* 10. Yeſterday Evening his Majeſty's Ships the Faulkland and Saphire, with eleven Sail of Tranſports under their Convoy, paſſed this Road from Cork, which Place they left on Tueſday laſt; and as the Wind has continued very fair, it is thought they are by this Time arrived at Oſtend.

*WILLIAMSBURG, September* 12.

Beſides the *French Eaſt-India* Man taken by Commodore WARREN's Squadron, (as mentioned in our laſt *Gazette*) they have taken another richly laden, and a *South-Sea* Ship with 400,000 *l. Sterling*, and a valuable Cargoe of Merchandize; ſo that it is judged the Value of the Captures made by His Majeſty's Ships of War, ſince the Conqueſt of *Cape-Breton*, amounts to above 1,000,000 *l. Sterling*.

*Virginia*, ſs.

By the Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief, of this Dominion,

## A PROCLAMATION,

*For taking off the Prohibition againſt the Exportation of Proviſions.*

WHEREAS, upon Conſideration formerly had of the Circumſtances of the Colony, it was found neceſſary to prohibit the Exportation of Proviſions: And whereas it has ſince been repreſented to me, that there is no Occaſion to continue the ſaid Prohibition, and that it will tend greatly to the Benefit and Advantage of this Colony to have a free Exportation of the ſame: I have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of his Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this Proclamation; hereby taking off the ſaid Prohibition. And I do hereby require the Officers of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms to take Notice, that the ſame is hereby made void and of no Effect.

GIVEN under my Hand, at the Council Chamber, in *Williamſburg*, this 10th Day of *September*, in the Nineteenth Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

*WILLIAM GOOCH.*

*GOD Save the KING.*

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS is to give Notice, to all Seamen and Others, That the Privateer *Raleigh*, now lying at *Norfolk* Town, Capt. *Maſon Miller*, Commander, Capt. *Morgan*, firſt Lieut, will ſail on a Cruize by the 10th of *October* next, at fartheſt: Therefore all Perſons that have a Mind to go on a Cruiſe, muſt take Care to apply by that Time; for they intend to have their Men together by the 5th of the Month.

---

THE Ship *Pelham*, Capt. *Philip Thomlinſon*, with 22 Guns and 50 Men, now in *York* River, will take Tobacco on Freight to Mr. *James Buchanan*, Merchant in *London*, at the Rate of Thirteen Pounds *per* Ton. Inſpectors Notes or Orders to be delivered to *Buchanan* and *Hill*, in *Williamſburg*.

*N. B.* Capt. *Thomlinſon* expects to ſail next Month, having moſt of his Loading on board and engag'd.

---

WHEREAS *Robert Crichton*, Store keeper to *Buchanan* and *Hill*, goes home Paſſenger in the *Buchanan*, Capt. *Hugh Crawford*: They deſire all Perſons who have dealt with them to come and ſettle their Accounts, before his Departure, to prevent Trouble hereafter.

---

STray'd away from the Subſcriber in *Williamſburg*, the 4th of this Inſtant, a large, light Bay Horſe, branded W B, tho' not very plain, his Ears are lately cut ſharp, as may be perceiv'd by their being ſore, and his two fore Feet are newly ſhod. Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſe to the Printer hereof, ſhall be paid Half a Piſtole Reward, by *John Buck.*

FIFTY Negroes of all Sorts, belonging to Mr. *Thomas Heard*, Merchant, in *London*, will be Sold at *Port-Royal*, near *Roy*'s Warehouſe, in *Caroline* County, the *Wedneſday* before *Caroline* Court Day in *December* next. Six Months Credit will be allowed, giving good Security, *&c.* by

*Hubbard* and *Towles.*

---

*Stafford, Sept.* 3, 1745.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, about the 20th of *July* laſt, a Negroe Man named *Joe*, (who formerly belonged and was Coachman to Mr. *Belfield*, of *Richmond* County) he was for ſome Time after he firſt ran away lurking about the Widow *Belfield*'s Plantation, and was outlaw'd in *Richmond* County, but is ſuppoſed to be lately removed up to *Orange*: He is a ſhort, well-ſet Fellow, about 26 Years of Age, and took with him ſeveral Cloaths, among the reſt a Suit of Blue, lined and faced with Red, with white Metal Buttons. Whoever will ſecure and bring home the ſaid Negroe, ſhall receive Two Piſtoles Reward, beſides what the Law allows: And as I have great Reaſon to believe, that he is privately encouraged to run away, and then harboured and concealed, that I may be induced to ſell him, having had ſeveral Offers made me for him ſince he went off: I hereby promiſe, that if any One will diſcover where he has been harboured and concealed, ſo that the Perſon or Perſons ſo harbouring him may be thereof convicted, I will pay to ſuch Diſcoverer Ten Piſtoles upon the Conviction. This being the third Trip he has made ſince I bought him in *January* laſt, I deſire he may receive ſuch Correction in his Way home as the Law directs, when apprehended. And I take this Opportunity to give public Notice, That I ſhall always be willing to reward any Perſon, according to his Trouble, that ſhall take up and bring home any Negroe belonging to me, that ſhall be found abroad without a Note or other ſufficient Paſs. *John Mercer.*

---

STray'd away from *Hanover* Court-houſe, on the laſt Court Day, a middle-ſiz'd, bright Bay Horſe, branded on the near Buttock L, a ſmall Star in his Forehead, his Maine and Tail is Black; he had on a *Virginia*-made Saddle, with blue Cloth Houſing. Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſe to *Hanover* Court-houſe, or to me in *Caroline* County, ſhall be paid Half a Piſtole Reward, by *Martin Phillips.*

---

A PURSE of Nineteen Piſtoles, will be run for, the 3d *Thurſday* in this preſent Month *September*, at the Race-Ground near *York* Town, by any Horſe, Mare or Gelding, (that hath not won a Purſe at the ſaid Ground before) carrying 130 Pounds, the beſt of three Heats, two Miles to a Heat. Whoever hath a Mind to put in a Horſe, *&c.* for the ſaid Purſe, is deſired to enter him or her with *Iſhmael Moody*, in *York* Town, the *Monday* before the ſtarting, or muſt pay double Entrance. The Subſcribers pay One Piſtole Entrance, and the Non-ſubſcribers Four.

---

THE Subſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, is in want of Two or Three Journeymen, that underſtand the Buſineſs of a Barber and Peruke-maker: Any ſuch, that are good Workmen, on applying to me, may depend on good Encouragement.

*Alexander Finnie.*

---

ALL Perſons who have any Demands on the Eſtate of the Rev. Mr. *Dickie*, of *King and Queen* County, deceas'd, are deſir'd to bring or ſend their Claims to the Subſcriber, in order to be diſcharged. And all Perſons who have any Books belonging to the ſaid Eſtate, are deſir'd forthwith to ſend them to me, *Anne Dickie*, Adminiſtratrix.

---

STray'd away from *York* Town, ſome Months ago, a Black Gelding, with a Star in his Forehead, and is a Coach Horſe. Whoever will bring him to *York* Town, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward, paid by *Kenneth Mackenzie.*

*N. B.* There was delivered to the above-mentioned Doctor *Mackenzie*, by Miſtake, inſtead of his own, a middle-ſiz'd Black Horſe, with a Star in his Forehead; but no Brand. The Owner of the ſaid Horſe may have him of the ſaid Doctor *Mackenſie*, on proving his Property.

---

ANY Perſon that has an honeſt, briſk, and active Negroe Man, or Lad about 18 Year old, capable of attending on a ſingle Gentleman, and taking Care of his Horſes, and is willing to hire him out, may have for his Service Six Pounds a Year. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

---

STray'd away from Col. *Beverley Randolph*'s, at *Turky Iſland*, the latter End of *June* laſt, a light Grey ſpaid Mare; ſhe has a Hole in her left Ear, ſeveral Surfeit Marks on her Body, and ſeveral Marks of a ſore Back. Whoever brings her to the ſaid Col. *Beverley Randolph*'s, or to *John Wilcox*, at *Urbanna*, ſhall be paid a Piſtole Reward.

---

STray'd away from the Subſcriber, living in *Amelia* County, about Twelve Months ago, a large, well-ſet Grey Horſe; his Mane and Tail is ſomewhat darker than his Body, he is dock'd, and branded on the near Buttock B, and a Figure of 4 at the Top; and carried with him, about his Neck, a very good Bell: He trots altogether. Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſe, or give Intelligence of him, or by putting him in the *Gazette*, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall be paid a Piſtole and a Half for their Trouble, by *Thomas Bevill.*

---

TO be Let any Time after next *October* Fair, the Tavern wherein Mr. *John Doncaſtle* formerly liv'd, in *Fredericksburg*: Whoever inclines to take the Place, may have, of the Perſon who now lives in the ſaid Tavern, a very fine *London* Billiard Table, and what Furniture they ſhou'd happen to want ſuitable for ſuch Buſineſs; alſo a conſiderable Aſſortment of good Liquors, all on very reaſonable Terms, and ſix Months Credit with good Security. The Houſe is well known, and us'd by moſt of the Gentlemen that come to the ſaid Town.

---

*TO be Sold, at publick Auction, on the Firſt Day of* October *next, Two Hundred Acres of Land, with a good Dwelling-houſe, and other Improvements thereon, lying at* Double-Top, *in* Orange *County; alſo Cattle, Corn, and Hogs is to be Sold, at the ſaid Plantation. Likewiſe Three Hundred Acres of Land lying about a Mile from the ſaid Plantation, at the Foot of the* Double-Top, *without any Improvements. The Sale to be on the Premiſes. Nine Months Credit will be allow'd, giving good Security.* Stephen Terry.

---

TO be Sold, by the Subſcriber, at publick Auction, the Cargoe of the Prize Sloop *Experience*, conſiſting of 25 Hogſheads of white powder'd Sugar, a Parcel of Sail Duck, and Coffee: The Sale will be at *Norfolk* Town, on *Tueſday* the 10th of *September* Inſt. and on *Tueſday* the 24th at *York* Town.

*Samuel Wentworth.*

---

IF *William Berrow Shergold*, who came ſome Years ago, from *England*, and is ſuppos'd to live now in *Paſquotank*, *Perquimons*, or *Corrotuck* Counties, *North-Carolina*, will apply to the Printer of this Paper, either in Perſon, or by Letter, he will hear of ſomething conſiderable to his Advantage.

---

*Philadelphia, Auguſt* 15, 1745.

IF *Francis Mountain*, Serjeant in his Excellency Col. *Trelawny*'s Regiment, will return to his Duty, his Abſence will be pardon'd, and an Allowance made for his Expences to this City, by *Frederick Shouten.*

*N. B.* If *Francis Mountain* will call on the Subſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, he may be further ſatisfied, not only of his Pardon but farther Encouragement. *James Graham.*

---

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *Ware* Pariſh, *Glouceſter* County, on *Tueſday* the 6th Day of *Auguſt* laſt, a Negroe Boy, nam'd *Sawney*; he looks old and wrinkled in the Face, though but very ſmall in Stature, and had a freſh Scar on one of his Cheeks: He had on when he went away, a Pair of old blue Cloth Breeches, and a Hempen Shirt. Some Perſon had forg'd my Hand, and given him a Paſs, but my Advertiſements happening to get before him, he was taken up at *Weſt-Point* the *Tueſday* following, and he made his Eſcape the ſame Night, from the Perſon that had him, about ſix Miles from home. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Runaway, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall be handſomly rewarded for their Trouble, and all their reaſonable Expences bore, by

*John Matthews.*

---

*Williamsburg*: Printed by W. PARKS. By whom Subſcriptions are taken in for this Paper, at 15*s. per Ann.* And BOOK-BINDING is done reaſonably, in the beſt Manner.